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The Making of a Professor

by Ross Hart

Inter-student and student-community relationship's undoubtedly have a very significant impact upon the learning experience. Another quite important, if not the single most important factor which affects a person's legal education, is the quality of the faculty at the particular institution.

The truth of this proposition rings home when, on those hopefully rare occasions, a student finds him or herself in a classroom with a law instructor whose abilities are markedly below those of the general faculty community. After having had one or more of these painful realizations, a student can appreciate the importance of faculty selection.

The Brief thought its readers might like a glimpse into the procedure followed and criteria used in the selection of a new faculty member at Loyola.

The nucleus of the selection process is a faculty committee consisting of a chairperson and four members who are appointed by the Dean. An administrative decision as

to the specific needs of the school in terms of specialization of the prospective teacher is made. The committee then screens applicants with an eye to finding someone to fill that need.

Although many prospective teachers of law come to the attention of the committee via direct application or as personal contacts of the faculty, the primary source of candidates is the Faculty Appointments Registry. The Registry is provided to the members of the American Association of Law Schools as a service to aid the school in its search for qualified applicants to fill the teaching positions. The Registry consists of hundreds of uniform resumes of those who are seeking employment as law instructors.

In the early fall, the committee begins to wade through the Registry matching the needs of the school with the interests of the applicants. The narrowing process continues as each committee member, working separately, weighs the

applications in terms of what is considered important by that individual member.

Among the factors considered are the class standing of the applicant at her or his law school, the quality of the law school attended, teaching experience, and any past publications.

One past committee member stated that participation in Law Review during the applicant's law school career can have a bearing on his thoughts about the applicant's potential. This professor reasoned that the Law Review experience is important in a prospective faculty member in that it is the best vehicle within the law school setting for fully developing and refining one's capacity for in-depth analysis.

Another committee member might place more emphasis on work experience or some other factor. The evaluation is necessarily subjective.

When the committee meets and a list of mutually agreed-upon prospective teachers is made up, the interviewing begins.

Typically the local candidates are interviewed at the school while those from out of state are interviewed at the A.A.L.S. annual meeting in December. Following the annual meeting, the committee compares the local and national prospects and, on a consensus basis, draws up a priority list of candidates.

The candidates are then brought to the school and introduced by the committee members to the faculty. A day or two of general socializing and getting to know the candidate at lunch, dinners, and informal parties ensues. The committee then makes its final recommendations to the full faculty at a general faculty meeting and a vote is taken. Finally, the Dean makes the formal offer to the candidate and handles the negotiation of the employment contract.

Selection of people by people is inherently subjective. Certain minimum objective standards must be met, but in the final decision process the feelings and personal judgements of the faculty weigh heavily.

LOYOLA School of Law

BRIEF

Vol. 5 No. 1

Los Angeles, California

September, 1974

The Personalization of Registration at Loyola

by Michael Vanic

Registration, a microcosmic personification of all the hassle, paranoia, and hostility of the modern urban world, surfaces its ugly head twice a year around Loyola. This fall was no exception, yet accompanying it was an interesting twist — the personalization of registration.

While many decry the depersonalization of all sorts of daily procedures, the majority of law students here had few kind words to say for this year's attempt to reverse that trend by in person registration.

People vehemently hate standing in line. Few things bring out more of the bad characteristics of the human form. Few things are more frustrating in a time oriented world. And few things around our tinder box of intelligentsia have generated such adverse comment from the student body.

Lynn Wilson, a third year student, in her mild-mannered way described the experience as a drag. More vehement protestations certainly have reverberated through the halls, yet her statement seems the most representative of the students' feelings.

A major problem according to Lynn was the lack of knowledge on the part of many of the students standing in line of the sign-up sheet at the entrance to Classroom A. This resulted in her losing her place in line to others who had not waited as long as she but who had the good fortune of discovering the sign-up sheet.

Johanna Kropp, a third year evening student, believes there was a problematic lack of communication between the student body and the registrar's office. This was, after all, a new procedure and more guidance was needed.

The significant change in this year's procedure, from registration by mail to in-person service, was effectuated for two reasons according to Miss Lorraine Weglarz, the registrar at the law school since April 1973.

The first was the unreliability of the postal service. Last year's registration by mail became a cornucopia of problems and conflicts. Though the registrar's office delivered all of the registration packets to the Terminal Annex of the Post Office at the same time, the post office managed to stagger its mailing of them.

The result was that approximately 1/3 of Loyola's continuing students received their registration packages a week later than the rest of their classmates.

But this was only the beginning of the fiasco. Because the reg packets were sent third class mail, the post office refused to forward them in the case of students who had moved. These unfor-

tunates never received their registration materials.

The second reason for the change in procedure flowed causatively from the first. Students who had received their registration materials a week later than the others naturally registered for classes that were already closed.

This necessitated a letter informing them of this and requesting them to select an alternative. A process demanding at least another week in communications, and often resulting in more problems.

Clearly, the system needed improvement. The result was this year's in-person registration procedure.

Miss Weglarz is acutely aware of the problems encountered in this Fall's registration. After all, she had to sit through it for four days, not merely four hours or a morning or an evening, as did her entire staff. It was far from their most pleasant Loyola experience.

But she put up with the frustrations and hostilities of four days of anxiety-ridden law students in order to attempt to present to them the most equitable method of registration available.

In an attempt to cure the problem of the long lines encountered this semester, the Registrar is considering two alternatives within the framework of an in-person registration procedure.

The first would be to register in some alphabetical sequence within your particular priority group. In other words, possibly all people in the A to E alphabetical soup of the third year day group would register from 9 to 10 and all those from F to K would register from 10 to 11 and so on. In order to avoid discrimination each semester the groups would flip-flop positions so that the one that registered first the prior time would be the final group within their priority this time and so on.

Another alternative being considered would be to have a computer assign each individual a place in line and a specific registration time on a random basis. A student would lose his place in line if he or she failed to show up on time. This is the method currently employed at the main campus with much success according to Miss Weglarz.

Whichever method is employed, it is the clear intention of the Registrar's Office to continue the procedure of in person registration. The unreliability of the postal system and the lack of effective and immediate communication have made this a necessity.

One of the benefits of this system has already manifested itself in a significant decrease in the amount of students dropping and adding this

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Father James Markey

Ministry Started to Improve 'Lot' of Student

Interest in improving the "quality of the life" of law student and concern for the "continuation of the development of the individual who is a law student," has prompted the creation of a campus ministry for the first time at Loyola this year, stated the law school ministry director, Father James J. Markey, in an interview with The Brief.

Father Markey accepted Dean Lower's offer to work at the law school because he believes there are definite needs of students which law schools and professional schools, in general, neglect.

"Law students have personal or spiritual needs, the need to talk to someone about their anxieties and fears, and the need to know that someone is available to listen," he believes.

Father Markey believes it is unfortunate that chaplain was placed on his office door because it is limited in everyday usage to religion.

He views his role at Loyola as a service officer for the students and a liaison with the faculty, administration and the main campus.

Father Markey has been with Loyola University for the last 20 years in one capacity or another. Six years ago, he had to resign as one of the University's Deans because of a blood ailment. He has returned to the main campus and will be dividing his time between the law school and the classes he teaches at the main campus.

Expressing some concern over the high percentage of marital break-ups among graduate students, Father Markey stated his belief that "students marry young and graduate school requires so much time and concentration that the couple doesn't get a chance to become friends."

"When you get married, you have to build a friendship sharing mutual interests, concern for one another and doing things together," he said.

According to Father Markey, who is a licensed counselor and has been involved in marital counseling for the last 25 years, too many students make the fatal error of attempting to hold their personal lives in abeyance until they are out of school. This does not work, he said. "Married students can't pick-up where they left off after graduation because each spouse has lead a separate life and learned to live without

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The Interview Game

by Bruce Horace Robinson

LOYOLA SCHOOL OF LAW

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Defunis Revisited

by Melanie E. Lomax

Last May the United States Supreme Court declined to decide *Defunis v. Odegaard*, the so-called 'reverse discrimination,' case on grounds that the issue raised by the case had become moot.

Marco Defunis had alleged that less qualified minority students had been admitted to Washington University Law School while he, as a white male, had been denied admission and that he had been denied equal protection of the laws.

The Court reasoned that Defunis' claims were moot because at the time the high Court was to decide the matter, Defunis had graduated from that law school and therefore, there was no longer any controversy to decide.

As the dissent pointed out, the issues raised by the Defunis case were in no sense of the word, moot, and in fact may raise some of the most significant civil rights issues of the last 20 years.

The significance of the case goes beyond Marco Defunis, but has implications for affirmative action programs throughout the country.

The Defunis case was a direct challenge to the efforts made by educators all over the nation to make education available to all segments of society and to the resulting admission procedures.

Dodging and obscuring the issues raised by the Defunis case on grounds of mootness was something less than courageous action by the Supreme Court and unfortunately nothing less than courageous effort will resolve or accommodate the very tough and competitive values which the Defunis situation represents.

Not only was the Supreme Court's action with respect to Marco Defunis cowardly, it was futile, for the Defunis problem has already reappeared in Indiana.

Steven G. Gray, a white medical school applicant, brought action recently against the Indiana University School of Medicine, making the same kind of reverse bias claims that Marco Defunis had made three years earlier.

Gray claimed in his suit that less qualified minority students had been admitted to medical school while he had been rejected in 1973 and again in 1974.

Despite the fact that Gray had submitted evidence to show that minority candidates with lower grade averages and test scores had been admitted to the medical school, an Indiana court ruled that the school's admission practices did not amount to invidious discrimination and the minority admission program was not unlawful.

The court further reasoned that "grade averages and test scores may not be an accurate reflection of ability in the cases of the admittees who were being challenged."

The Indiana case, takes up where Defunis left off, with Gray being expected to appeal the Indiana state decision.

We can expect to see a rash of Defunis-type cases cropping up all over the nation until the issue is resolved.

The chief difference will be that the Supreme Court will be required at some time, to decide the issues on its merits and will not be able to take refuge in the legal technicality of mootness.

Father Markey Continued

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the other. Also after graduation there is the bar and another couple of years to settle into a job," he went on.

One of the solutions Father Markey sees for the strains that law school places on married life is awareness, education of students.

"The main problem is a lack of knowledge and recognition on the part of students that they have not built a relationship that can survive the strains of graduate education. Marriage is a career like law or medicine and students have to educate themselves to what makes a relationship work."

The services of the ministry are available to students and their spouses, and Catholics and non-Catholics and day and evening students, alike.

Father Markey thinks it will at least be a year and maybe two before the ministry is a "going thing" at Loyola. He has found difficulty with scheduling times that would best serve the students, and thinks his main problem will be exposure and letting students know he is here.

Another part of Father Markey's job at law school will be to act as a liaison between the law school and the main campus. He urges students to talk to him if they want to take advantage of what the main campus has to offer.

Father Markey's office is located in the old SBA office opposite the Valencia street entrance to the law school. His office hours are posted on the door, but he can be contacted on the main campus by those students interested in making appointments for other times.

The crowded LSAT rooms, the flood of applications into law school admissions offices and jammed law school classrooms confirm the fact that the desire to get a Juris Doctor Degree is very high and there is no end in sight.

What does this mean? It means very simply this that for every legal position in a law firm or government agency, literally hundreds of applications and resumes are received, and that in-person interview is an important, and increasingly crucial, factor in determining who will get the job.

To find out what, if anything, a law student can do to maximize his or her chances of getting the job based on interview performance. (I am assuming, of course, that you already look good in your resume), I went to interview Bryant and Carole Cushing, a husband and wife management consulting team whose partnership, Cushing & Cushing, has done management consulting work for corporations and law firms all over the United States. I read the Cushings' article "Picking the Best of the Brightest" (printed in THE PRACTICAL LAWYER, Volume 20, Number 4, April, 1974), which gave a detailed list of "suggestions" that interviewers for law firms could use in interviewing and picking the best of the bumper crop of law school graduates for law firm associateships, and I decided the Cushings were the best people in Southern California to see for information about how the candidate should play "the interview game."

"First of all," Ms. Cushing said, "the first element over which the candidate has control to help him get across in the interview is his appearance. If you look like a slob, you aren't going to get very far."

This first maxim of the interview game should not have to be mentioned, but quite a few law students continue to shock their interviewers by showing up for appointments looking like they just returned from a four week backpacking trip through Death Valley. One's appearance can help or block the process of communication at the beginning of the interview because, as Mr. Cushing put it, "The average lawyer who sees an applicant cannot escape the very human tendency to react first through his eyes." If you are not dressed and groomed properly, you can easily eliminate yourself from consideration for a job from the moment you enter the room for your interview.

The second thing the Cushings mentioned is that the candidate should "really listen" to what the interviewer has to say. It is obvious that if one gives the slightest appearance of being distracted or bored, or acts as if his body is in the interview room

and his mind is at the beach, the chances for a successful interview are nil. When you show that you are listening intently, you signal to the interviewer that you are able to listen, an ability which many people do not display.

The third thing the candidate can do, is to ask questions which will help to establish the candidate as a distinct, individual person and will tell the alert interviewer that the candidate is a person who knows what he wants.

It is hard to prepare for an interview before the interview actually takes place, but the Cushings feel that a mature student who thinks he is ready to go to work for a law firm should have some idea of the kind of firm he wants to work for.

Seeking out information about various firms is not as hard as it might seem at first. One of the simplest ways of finding the information you need is to talk with attorneys you know and talk to your law school professors. Some of the questions you can ask them, the Cushings told me, are: "What are this firm's strong and weak points? What kind of firm is it? Is it a big or small firm? Is it planning to grow larger or stay small?" In short, your main goal in gathering pre-interview information is to help narrow the long list of firms to a select group of firms which specialize in the type of law you want to practice and fit your needs, desires and personality. By conscientiously preparing before the interview game begins, you can avoid playing law firm Russian Roulette and you do not waste valuable interview time.

Another thing you want to know is how does each firm on your list deal with its associates? In most instances, the only way to get this information is from the interviewer during the interview. The Cushings recommended the following as examples of the kinds of questions which can be asked: "What's the mortality rate among associates? Is an associate's work ever appraised and, if so, how often? What's your method of rating an associate's performance?" The Cushings did caution, however, that you must not be too aggressive in your questioning or you might scare your interviewer off. "The candidate just has to rely on his instinct on how to proceed," Ms. Cushing said.

When the interview game begins again this Fall, with too many law students chasing the small number of legal positions available, the Cushings' suggestions could mean that you will leave each interviewer with the kind of favorable impression that will place you high on the list of those interviewed.

Placement News

by Ed Siegler

The difficulty of translating legal education into its monetary equivalent may pose a problem to the courts of California, but it is done every day at Loyola's Placement Center. It doesn't take a very long look through the job listings to appreciate for better or worse your educational background and how it can work for you.

Special emphasis is focused on the Placement Center these next few months as signups for interviews with law firms are taking place. Over 75 firms from the Los Angeles and surrounding areas will conduct interviews for second and third year students. These interviews are aimed at positions available next summer both for graduates and as summer internships. The firms range in size and specialty, so the student should make some effort to match his or her background with the needs of the firm. A practical motivation might be the fact that generally any one student is limited to 5 signups.

Lists are available in the Placement Office which provide the dates for signups and interviews for all the law firms concerned. Resumes of the firms are also available for the student's benefit.

In addition, the Placement Office under the directorship of Mabel Freeman has verified interview dates with many governmental agencies, both state and federal.

In preparation for these interviews, students should fluff up their antiquated resumes so as to include their most recent exploits, class standing and any previous work experience, both in or out-

side of the legal field. Some attempt should be made to make the resume more readable than a computer read-out. On the otherhand few interviewers are interested in the personal intrigues of the average student beyond the point where it might reflect some marketable attribute or degree of socialization.

While it appears the legal field is enjoying a buyer's market it still is a sensible move to sign up for several interviews in your field of interest, if for no other reason than to become familiar with the art of interviewing.

Registration Continued

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semester. Another benefit that became obvious during registration itself was that even if a student did not receive the classes he wanted, at the very least he was certain what classes he was in. He needed neither a letter of confirmation as to his schedule nor a letter requesting him to select alternatives.

Hopefully, Miss Weglarz's proposed changes will help expedite registration. They appear to be an attempt to deal with a major area of difficulty and concern to both the registrar's office and the student body.

Write A Letter to the Editor

Do you have a beef? Is there something that you want to get off your chest about school, the law, your life, etc. Write a letter to the editor. Comments on the quality of the school news-paper are

welcome as long as they are favorable.

All letters to the editor should be typed triple space with margins of 10 and 65, placed in the Brief box in the coffee shop.

Profile of a Professor : Walter Trinkaus

by Bruce horace Robinson

"I am somewhat skeptical about the ability of a law student to plot out the structure of his future life. I'm inclined to tell students that things are going to take care of themselves. Things may happen which will change a student as time goes on. He can't see that far ahead. He doesn't know whether he's making a right choice or not. He can't know. He has to have a sort of faith in Providence that things are going to come our right."

"The student who comes in and says he's going to practice Corporation Law and is not interested in anything else is, I think, making a big mistake. At this stage he should be interested in LAW — everything — and as time goes on he's going to find out where he fits. It may be surprising. There are students who thought they were going to be probate specialists and wound up as criminal lawyers. So, you can't always say. Things will develop."

This advice comes from Professor Walter R. Trinkaus, a man who speaks from the experience of how things developed in his own life.

Born in 1913, Prof. Trinkaus is a member of one of the world's most exclusive clubs — The Right Honorable Order of Those Who Were Born in Los Angeles, California.

He spoke about growing up in Los Angeles; "In those days, Los Angeles was far noisier than it is today and traffic was worse because of street conditions." As a child, the commotion of downtown Los Angeles fascinated him; streets were jammed with vehicles, sidewalks crowded with pedestrians. And too, he remembers the sounds of honking automobile horns, streetcars, the bells on traffic signals to catch the attention of drivers and the whistles of Pacific Electric Interurban Cars.

Nothing in Mr. Trinkaus' early years indicated that he would become a lawyer. "My early ambitions were no different from those of any other child who wants to be a fireman or baseball player," he said. In fact, he didn't begin to think seriously about the law until he went to St. Mary's College of California in the early Thirties. It was the time of the Great Depression, and money for a legal education was a major consideration. Since he enjoyed writing in college he decided, when he graduated, to apply for a job at the now defunct L.A. Daily News. But Fate, or Providence, had other plans. He didn't get the job even though he had a letter of recommendation addressed to the publisher of the paper. "If I had gotten the job, I would have become a newspaper reporter," Mr. Trinkaus said.

Law school was his next choice and once he got into the USC School of Law, he never looked back with any regrets. After graduation from law school Trinkaus had a general practice, mostly of civil litigation. He went into the Army for four years during World War II, where he spent most of the four years in the Army Signal Corps in Alaska. Later, he was accepted for Officer Candidate's School at the University of Michigan School of Law at Ann Arbor and spent the remainder of his Army career in the Office of the Army's Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C.

After his discharge from the Army, Mr. Trinkaus came back to Los Angeles and found himself with several possible career routes. He chose to join a small downtown firm headed by Henry Moore. After many years with Moore, Mr. Trinkaus felt a change was in order and he decided to move to a larger firm. Within a few years Providence intervened in Mr. Trinkaus' life again; the firm

dissolved. One of the dissolved firm's partners, Bob Vaughn, had urged Mr. Trinkaus to go into teaching. He joined Loyola's faculty as a part time instructor in 1965.

During 29 years of private practice, Mr. Trinkaus was especially active in civil litigation of an "unusual or complex character."

"I never felt that I would like the kind of trial practice where you're handed a file that someone else had worked on and you take it to court and try the case," he said. "I preferred to have a practice where I handled the case from beginning to end and I particularly enjoyed those cases where you try to find a remedy for unusual problems."

In addition to being a full time Professor of Law at Loyola, Mr. Trinkaus does consulting for law firms, work with those types of complex cases he finds so fascinating. He misses trying cases on his own, but now he insists on giving teaching first priority.

Asked what he does to relax, Mr. Trinkaus said, "I have two hobbies or methods of recreation: Reading and running and not necessarily in that order. About ten years ago I realized that my sole exercise consisted of right arm curls holding a martini glass and I knew I would have to do something to remedy that, so I joined the Los Angeles Athletic Club."

He works out at the Club four or five times a week and, despite a recent eye operation he is in excellent physical condition. When he is seen walking around the school, he makes some far younger students look like candidates for the nearest rest home.

Mr. Trinkaus tries to get in an hour or two of reading every day. The kinds of books he likes to read range from early English history to Einstein's Theory of Relativity, from legal rights and legal ethics to the latest bestsellers.

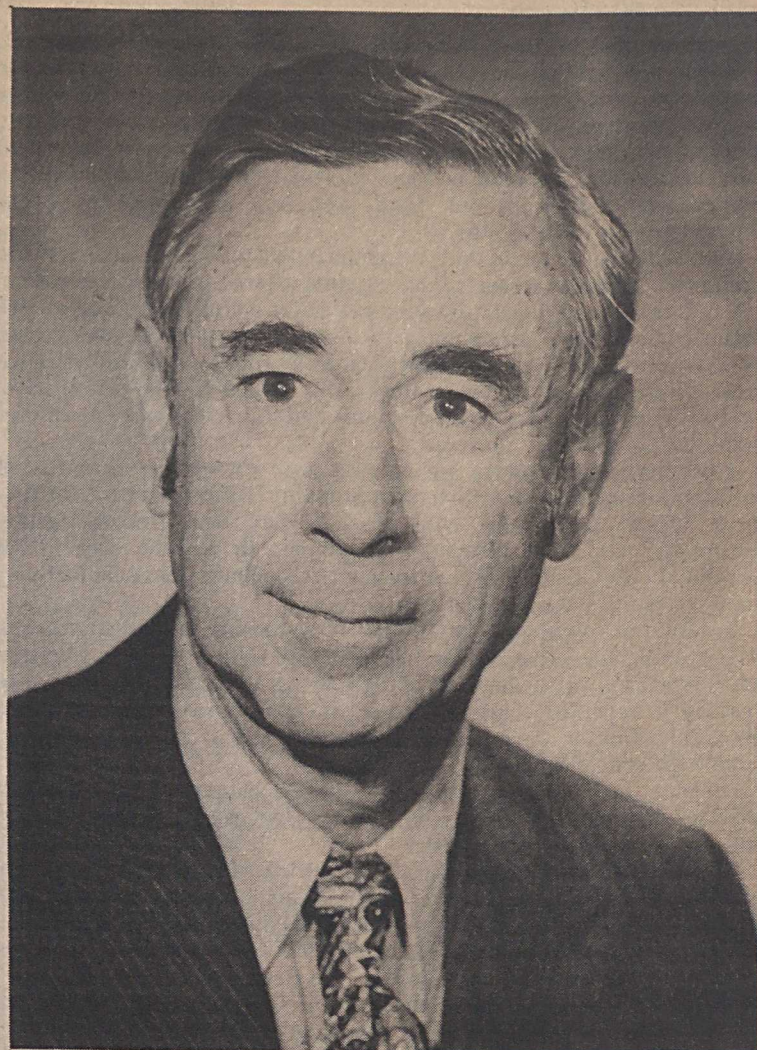
He limits his television viewing to sports events. He is an avid Dodger fan and he enjoys watching Monday night football.

Devoted to speaking and debating on important issues of our times, Mr. Trinkaus is frequently asked to give a speech, be on a panel, to debate someone or to be on television and radio talk shows.

"I am a great believer in debate to find the answer to human problems where both sides have an opportunity to express their views as cogently and thoroughly as possible," he stated. "Through this process you are more apt to find truth than you could in any other way."

With all of this public activity, Mr. Trinkaus has had people suggest that he should run for public office. He isn't interested. "I'm too issue-oriented," he said. "I'd find it a little difficult to adjust my thinking on the issues to the practicalities of following the will of my constituents. I think you have to be a little flexible, pragmatically, to be a successful politician and I'm not sure that I am sufficiently flexible to be one."

Mr. Trinkaus likes to advise students "to get some trial experience" as soon as they can. "Your whole attitude as a lawyer is going to be affected by litigation. Your advice will be directed to avoiding litigation or to protecting your client in the event he does get into litigation. Litigation is the heart of the law and I think every lawyer should have some courtroom experience. Now, it may be that as he gets this experience he will say: 'This is for me! I want to be a trial lawyer.' Or he may say: 'I get too many butterflies when I come up here and I want a more peaceful setting.' But that remains to be seen. You have to experiment. You have to find out."



Professor Walter Trinkaus

First Year Impressions

by Margot Demopoulos

Early one morning just past midnight, as I diligently scrutinized Knight v. Younkin (61 Idaho 612, 105 P.2d 456, 1940) for the twentieth time, I wearily glanced up from the casebook, caught sight of the calendar, and marveled that merely a month had passed since law school began. The days have been so compressed with the hard work of adapting to unfamiliar legal terrain, of acquiring the multi-hued meanings of words which are the tools of the law, of adjusting to the often traumatic effects of the Socratic Method of teaching, that it appeared as though more than a year had passed.

The LSAT (Law School Admission Test), once considered the insurmountable obstacle to a law career, is now a blurred glimmer from the distant past. The first year class of 1974 was the first group whose fingerprints were taken before the test, to insure positive identification, and to combat the increase of paid surrogates. The going rate was said to have been \$500, to have the problems in data interpretation, reading comprehension, principles and cases, reading retention, and writing ability done for hire.

The days of speculating on how the GPA and LSAT score and other academic and personal factors would be computed in the PFYA (Predicted First Year Average) are over. The hours of pouring meticulously over the applications for admission, with particular attention to such questions as "Why did you choose law as a career?" are over. The decisive battle for admission ensued with the arrival of the inevitable letters which nailed down your fate. Envelopes were torn open furiously with an eye only to the first few words. "We regret to inform you . . ."; but how the spirits soared with, "We are pleased to inform you . . ."

The euphoria of acceptance is short-lived. It is dissipated during the first few days in law school. First year students listen raptly to a panel of second year students discuss their previous year as though they are survivors of the Lusitania.

"C plus is a respectable grade in law school," they contend. "The grading is very competitive," they continue, "and most of you will be in the B minus/C plus range. Though most of you are accustomed to A's in undergraduate and graduate school, this is something you must learn to accept."

Further, first year students learn that no grades are assigned until the end of the first year. At that time, the grade for each year-long, 6-unit course results from a four-hour exam. The finals at the end of the fall semester are pass/fail; there will be no feedback until May.

The uncertainty of the year ahead transformed the initial excitement into grim pessimism. After a rapid-fire class in contracts where most students had trouble keeping up with the hypothetical cases on firm offers, one student confided to another, "I don't know what's going on in there."

"That's very reassuring," responded the other. "Neither do I." And everyone within earshot sighed with relief. Misery loves company.

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Announcements

Financial Aids — The National Direct Student Loan checks should start coming around the end of September. Mrs. Isabel Higgin, Director of the Financial Aids Office, requests that students watch the Financial Aids bulletin board in the east hallway of the law school for notices. Student names will be posted on the Board when their checks arrive. Students must have identification and be prepared to sign their promissory notes at the time they pick up their checks.

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Placement Office — Students interested in Summer Law clerkships and graduate placement should contact Mrs.

Mabel Freeman, Placement Director and sign-up for interviews.

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Loyola Law Student Wives Association — will present Judge David Kenyon of the Juvenile Court speaking on "The Juvenile in Court Today" on October 12th at 10:00 a.m. at Loyola. Professor Coskran will also speak on buying a home. All interested students, faculty, staff and spouses welcome.

★ ★ ★

All women students interested in writing for and organizing a Women's Law Journal are requested to contact Cheryl

Bratman at 392-8753 or Clara Slifkin at 939-9572.

★ ★ ★

The Fourth Annual Western Regional Conference on Women and the Law will hold its conference in San Francisco, California, at the Sherton-Palace Hotel and Golden Gate University on September 27, 28, and 29th. Co-sponsored by the National Association of Women Lawyers, the conference will be primarily a training session on substantive legal issues of feminist concern. All interested are urged to attend and may contact before 5:00 p.m. Friday September 27th Golden Gate University (415) 391-7800 ext. 350 or after 5:00 p.m. Friday the Sherton-Palace Hotel (415) 392-8600.

First Impressions Continued

(Continued from Page 3)

Graduate students who thought they had mastered library research, painfully realized that an entirely new set of skills must be acquired for use in the law library. How do you use McKinney's New California Digest? Where do you find the California Administrative Code, and how do you know which Title you want? First year students are easily spotted in the law library; they can be seen tottering from stack to stack, with a map of the library in one hand, and an assignment for Legal Communications in the other.

"We haven't even found the bathrooms in this place yet, much less the California Appellate Reports," one student uttered in sheer frustration.

Only first year students fully appreciated the comment. One by one we had tried the locked bathrooms on the floors where all first year classes are held, and one by one we would slink away with a perplexed, enraged look, never knowing that only the faculty possessed the prized keys, naively thinking that perhaps the janitor had stayed too long on summer vacation.

A camaraderie develops among first year students; any morsel of information is passed on with tenuous empathy. By the middle of the first week, word spread like wildfire that they were indeed faculty bathrooms, and that students were obliged to use the ones in the basement (What basement?) or the ones in the library that are furtively located opposite the Federal Register.

The intimate companion of all first year students in Henry Campbell Black, M.A., who compiled the indispensable Law Dictionary. Students are bombarded with a barrage of legal terms during classes, and case reading is repeatedly interrupted by leafing through Black's for an essential definition, or for clarification of a term that is vaguely recalled from high school Latin.

Students hear references to hornbooks, canned briefs, Gilbert Outlines, old exams on file. Listen, jot down, and ask. These are the skills which must be honed to a luster.

The suggested reading list is endless. The titles fill notebook pages, but students have little time for supplementary notebook pages, but students have little time for supplementary material during the first few weeks. Nevertheless, the titles by the eminent jurists are listed because there is always Christmas vacation. Cardozo, The Growth of the Law. Holmes, The Path of the Law and Lectures on the Common Law. Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Pound, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law. However, there is one on the list that students rush out to find. It has a very compelling title, How to Study Law and Write Law Examinations by Kinyon.

Lawyers in training must learn to question authority. As future advocates students must support cases with convincing reasoning and with logical consistency. The professor reads your name from a roster of about ninety students, and as you rise to recite, a chilling fear grips your insides and you are uncertain just which side you are on; in fact, you are uncertain at that moment just who is the plaintiff and who is the defendant. But at least you are on your feet; and that is the first of many agonizing steps in the long years of legal study.

I resumed the brief on Knight v. Youkin. As I plowed through again, trying to abstract the essence of the case, the issues seemed somewhat more familiar. There is always the feeling of overwhelming intellectual challenge, there is the gnawing self-doubt, there is the agonizing fear of failure. Though progress comes at a snail's pace, there may be something you perceive as progress and that vague promise of hope motivates and sustains you. Still, when you settle down to study you wonder if you are using the right method. Should you be doing something else? Should you be doing more? You are reassured by the knowledge that you are not alone; indeed, these same anxieties have beset thousands of other law students. And so you go on. To paraphrase Frost:

The books are heavy, far from cheap.
But I have promises to keep,
And cases to brief before I sleep,
And cases to brief before I sleep.

Comfort in Numbers

"Misery Loves Company" seems to be the theme song of the Loyola Law Students Wives Association.

Sponsored and overseen by the Law Wives of Los Angeles, the Association started at Loyola in 1961. Presently there is a membership of approximately 100 wives, with membership in the organization open to any spouse of a Loyola Law student.

"The organization is a means by which wives get to feel involved with what their husbands are doing," said Sarah Henderson, the current president in an interview with The Brief. "The group also gives wives an opportunity to meet and talk with people similarly situated and learn more about the law," said Mrs. Henderson.

The problem faced by spouses appear to be common to most, if not all, married law students. The complaints of the spouses seem to be that there is little time to do family things and even when there is time, there is no money.

The high divorce rate among law students and other graduate students is evidence of the strain that law school places on married life.

However, in Mrs. Henderson's opinion, the law wives association makes it easier for those who participate to cope with their "lot" by supplying a sounding board and social activities for wives whose husbands are rarely around or have to study when they are.

Mrs. Henderson said "the majority of the members are working women who are putting their husbands through school."

The group holds general meetings once a month, and their activities include monthly trips to juvenile hall where they teach arts and crafts, an annual membership tea, Halloween party, Christmas luncheon, professors' dinners and fashion shows.

"The professors' dinners are specially nice because it allows the students an opportunity to know their professors as people and the wives a chance to put a face with the names they hear so often," Mrs. Henderson said.

In the way of philanthropic activity, the group raises money through bake sales and gives annual book scholarships to deserving students.

Mrs. Henderson says the group is open to husbands of female law students, but thus far they have only had one taker. She conceded that many husbands "are turned off by the name and there has been some talk of changing the name." Law wives associations at UCLA and USC have changed their names to Law Spouses Association. However, the Loyola name will remain the same at least for this year, Mrs. Henderson said.

All spouses of students at Loyola are welcome to join the group. Those interested should contact Mrs. Henderson at 835-6503.

Student Forum

In coming issues of the Brief, there will be featured the Student Forum in which students can air their views.

Sexist Justice In Action

by Cheryl Bratman

A young woman named Ester Lau was allegedly stopped by two highway patrolmen for a routine traffic citation. It was reported that they told her she could avoid the ticket if she would have sexual intercourse with them. She refused and they attempted to rape her. She sustained multiple injuries during the incident.

The frightening irony is that Ms. Lau is now facing charges of BATTERY and RESISTING ARREST which the police filed against her!! Her trial was held September 19.

It was reported that on August 6th at 11:00 pm, two women, Marguerite Elliot and Cheryl Swannack, while in the process of locking the Women's Building, a local bookstore where they are both employed, were stopped for questioning in a routine investigation by three Los Angeles police officers. After identifying themselves and explaining their presence in the building, they were allegedly beaten and brutalized by the officers. The police left without explanation; no arrest was made.

On August 14th, the women received a letter from the City Attorney requesting their attendance at a hearing to investigate BATTERY charges which the police were attempting to bring against them!!

On September 12th, over 100 women showed up at the hearing to support Margy and Cheryl, and

everyone demanded admission to the "confidential" proceeding.

The police refused to waive their rights to confidentiality and told their story in private, i.e. only the parties and their attorneys were present. The women told their side of the story to the whole group of people. A trial investigator submitted a report of her findings to the Chief Complaint Deputy, and because the women demanded an immediate decision as to whether formal charges were going to be filed against them, the head of the department decided to drop the case!! It appeared to everyone that the policemen had lied.

The two women are now going to file a civil suit against the officers, and a feminist attorney will be handling the case.

It is my opinion that the physical violence which the police used against these women is a manifestation of the sexism and racism which permeate this society. Such physical brutality is a tool of hatred and contempt used by the white, male power structure (represented by the police force) to thwart the growing political influence of women and ethnic minority groups. As lawyers, it is incumbent upon us to challenge such actions whenever they occur.

What's Happening in the Legal World

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 — Urged on by outgoing President Chesterfield H. Smith, the American Bar Association has come out in support of conditional amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders. The Vietnam amnesty proposal was highlighted in the opening annual meeting session when Smith said the nation should put Watergate behind it and further "bind its wounds" by granting full amnesty to those who refused to fight in the Vietnam war.

The ABA's policy-making House of Delegates also acted on a host of other controversial subjects during the organization's annual meeting in Honolulu Aug. 12-16.

After heavy debate, the 340-member House rejected a resolution seeking to decriminalize prostitution. Proponents argued that such laws discriminate against women.

Approved was a resolution supporting the Equal Rights Amendment. There was little argument over the proposal,

which passed with hardly a dissenting "nay."

The House obliquely went on record in favor of prosecuting former President Richard M. Nixon. Although the final resolution — a combination of two others — did not mention names, it called for "equal justice under law" for all, regardless of the "position or status" of any alleged violator. The former president's name was used in one of the original resolutions, but the final version was generalized to maintain the ABA's policy of not becoming embroiled in personal politics.

The delegates also approved two additional resolutions with Watergate overtones.

One calls for the teaching of ethics by law schools as a condition of graduation. The second asks for a single, joint congressional hearing for persons nominated for vice president under the 25th Amendment. When Gerald Ford was nominated as

vice president, the U.S. House and Senate held separate, but virtually identical, hearings on the nomination. The process took 55 days, and the ABA says this is far too long for the nation to be without a vice president.

In the judicial area, the House rejected, 128-85, a proposal that would have endorsed six-man federal civil juries. It approved a resolution opposing the idea of less-than-unanimous verdicts in federal criminal trials.

Consumer class-action suits — The Ad Hoc Committee on Consumer Class Actions gained approval for opposition to any restrictive changes in Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (governing class actions) or any similar state rules, and ABA endorsement that any future state consumer class-action legislation should be patterned after Rule 23. The resolution opposes any legislative restrictions on consumer class actions for damages.

Employment "over-65" discrimination — The House

rejected, 121-61, ABA endorsement of removal of the upper limit of age 65 in employment discrimination actions, provided for in S. 2499. The recommendation was submitted by the Section of Family Law.

Federal court practice — The Special Committee on Federal Practice and Procedure won approval for its recommendation that the ABA go on record as opposing the rules of certain U.S. courts of appeals that drastically curtail or eliminate oral arguments in non-frivolous cases, and opposing a fortiori the disposition of cases prior to the filing of briefs.

Housing sex discrimination — The Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities gained ABA support for passage of legislation on the federal, state and local levels prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in the sale and rental of housing.

Legal aid — On recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants, the House agreed that the ABA will urge Congress to appropriate funds to maintain the government-funded legal services program at the 1971 level, until the Legal Services Corporation becomes operational.

Protection of congressional witnesses — The House voted to reaffirm ABA policy supporting adoption of rules by Congress providing that no witness before a congressional committee be compelled to testify in any hearing being broadcast or recorded, unless he or she previously had so agreed. The recommendation was made by the Section of Criminal Justice.

Racial discrimination — Action was deferred on a Section of International Law recommendation that the ABA urge accession of the United States to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.